The Suffragist

FIVE CENTS

WEEKLY PAPER OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 14, 1913
at the Post-Office at Washington, D. C., under
the act of March 8, 1879

VOL. II | MAY 9, 1914 | No. 19

"MARCH, MARCH—MANY AS ONE, SHOULDER TO SHOULDER AND FRIEND TO FRIEND"

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STOP PRESS NEWS

On Tuesday the House Judiciary Committee by an overwhelming vote reported out the Mondell Resolution providing for an Amendment to the Constitution for Woman Suffrage. The Resolution, which has slumbered in Committee since April 7, 1913, was reported without Recommendation, thus putting the question squarely up to the Democratic Party, which is in complete control of the House. Thus, on the eve of the Great Demonstration, the Bristow-Mondell Resolution is placed on the calendar of both Houses of Congress, a veritable triumph for the Suffragists of the United States.

NOTES OF THE WEEK

SITUATION IN CONGRESS

In the Senate.

On Thursday of this week Senator Owen of Oklahoma, for the Committee on Woman Suffrage, reported favorably the Shafroth Resolution providing, that when initiative petitions signed by eight per cent of the voters of any State shall be secured, a referendum on the subject of woman suffrage shall be ordered in the State. The bill was reported without amendment, and is now placed on the calendar of the Senate with the Bristow resolution for a straight suffrage amendment to the United States Constitution.

In the House.

On Tuesday, May 5, the Mondell Resolution was unexpectedly reported out of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, and now becomes part of the House calendar. The bill was reported without recommendations.

May 2d Demonstration.

Nothing has ever surpassed the extent and the enthusiasm of the nation-wide demonstration which took place in more than 1,000 centers of population in the United States on Saturday last. Good weather was the rule in most localities, and in only one city, Kansas City, Mo., was the weather so stormy that the demonstration had to be postponed. The large space given in newspapers all over the country to the demonstrations is indication of the immensely increased popularity of the movement. In almost every newspaper the demonstration occupied a prominent position on the first page, and scores of photographs of processions and mass meetings were published. Resolutions directing Congress to pass the suffrage amendment were passed with enthusiasm in every meeting. We publish as full accounts as possible of the nation-wide demonstration, and will give further account later of distant happenings.

May 9th Demonstration.

The early part of this week has been showery in Washington, sure presage of fine weather for the procession. Since Monday morning suffragists have been arriving, many with the kind object of helping with preparations. For more than a week local members of the Congressional Union have been busy advertising, in all possible ways, the demonstration. As we go to press preparations are almost complete, and the full success of the occasion is an assured thing.

Suffrage Dinner May 9th.

A suffrage dinner will be served on May 9th, from 5.30 to 7.30, at Odd Fellows' Hall, 423 Seventh Street, under the auspices of the Women's Central Committee of the Socialist Party of the District of Columbia. Price of the dinner twenty-five cents. At 8 P. M., in the same hall, a mass meeting will be addressed by Charles Edward Russell. Subject, Women and War.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

Owing to the great pressure of news this week, we are obliged to omit the usual Treasurer's Report. Next week it will be published in full.

THE GREATEST SUFFRAGE DAY

May 2d Celebration Passes All Expectations—Demonstrations in Every State Pass Resolution for Bristow-Mondell Amendment—Millions of Spectators Watch Processions

The greatest demonstration in the history of the suffrage movement in the United States occurred on May 2d, every State in the Union participating in a nation-wide demand on Congress for immediate action on the suffrage amendment. Hardly a town or a city, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, failed to do its part towards making the day an occasion the like of which has never been seen—a whole great country making a simultaneous demand for the complete reform of the electorate. Never again will it be possible in the United States for anyone to declare that the great mass of women do not want to vote. The women of America have not only demonstrated that they most emphatically do want to vote, but they have proved that they are splendidly fit to vote. When it is considered that the mere word, sent forth last January, that a nation-wide suffrage demonstration was to be organized, was enough to quicken the imagination and the desire of hundreds of thousands of women, the solidarity of women for their own enfranchisement can never again be doubted. But however rapid the response to the idea of a demonstration, an enormous amount of planning and of organizing and arranging remained to be done; money, a great deal of money too, had to be raised and spent, before the demonstration could be placed on a practical basis. Women have proved that they can organize on a huge scale, that they can capitalize an enormous project, and that they can carry out a big plan and do it nobly. In Chicago the great parade of five thousand marchers was reviewed by Mayor Carter Harrison and Governor Dunne, and afterwards Governor Dunne said to the reporters:

"To me the parade has shown conclusively that the women will exert a profound influence in political affairs of the country. It also has shown that they are thinking what they are doing. Every political party was represented. It was a grand procession."

The Chicago parade was extremely picturesque, the women wearing white gowns and crisp white linen bonnets, crowned with ten blue stars, one for each suffrage State. The procession started at East Twentieth Street and marched down Michigan Avenue to Randolph Street. It was divided into ten divisions and each division into four batallions. Each ward represented carried its own banner, and each suffrage organization its own, so that the parade was literally as an army with banners. Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout was grand marshal of the day. In the parade were hundreds of women whose names are known throughout the country as writers, social workers, educators and professional lights. Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of schools, although past seventy years old, demonstrated that professional women can remain vgorous in age by marching on foot every step of the way. As the Chicago Record-Herald tells the story, Mrs. Young was quite as imposing a figure as the grand marshal herself. Says the Record-Herald:

At 5 o'clock a bugle sounded.

"Attention!" cried Mrs. Trout. She held up a large American flag. The head of the procession was about to move northward. Sixteen women—most of them known far and wide in suffrage ranks, straightened, looked nervously at Mrs. Trout, at one another; then assumed a military formation, eight abreast. Over the left shoulder each wore the blue insignia of Illinois suffrage. In the right hand each carried a flag.

As they moved forward all eyes followed Mrs. Trout. Clad in tailored white, she carried her marshal's sash of white and yellow and her big rosette of red, white and blue with the air of a general.

As left guide of the first rank came Mrs. Ella Flagg Young. She wore a dark suit of blue. The famous camp chair was nowhere to be seen. Friends who suggested she should ride in one of the three automobiles that followed close behind were soon put to shame. Eyes straight ahead, Mrs. Young not only proved that she could keep up, but at Sixteenth street had to be warned by Mrs. P. Bourland, right guard, that she was four feet in front of the platoon and rapidly leaving it behind.

As right and left guides of the second rank came Mrs. Henrietta Tailor Treadwell, new president of the Political Equality League, and Mrs. G. A. Soder. Mrs. George F. Bass, president of the Chicago Women's Club, marched shoulder to shoulder with Mrs. Young, when Mrs. Young did not get too far ahead. She wore a dark suit; some of the aids wore white or colors. Marching in line or riding in the three automobiles that followed, were Mrs. Frederick A. Dow, Mrs. Charlotte Rhodus, Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, Miss Emma Steghagen, Miss Margaret Haley, Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mrs. Arthur S. Chamberlin, Mrs. Joanna Downs, Mrs. Laura G. Fixen, Mrs. Mae A. Wagner, Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley, Dr. Lucy Waite, Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, Miss Catherine Goggin, Miss Helen Hood, Mrs. George Watkins and several others.

Behind them came their white and gold banner of "Illinois—Votes for Women."

In the parade with the numerous suffrage organizations were members of the waitresses union, among them members of the organization who are on strike. They were led by Carrie Alexander, president, and Elizabeth Maloney, secretary, and Joseph Stein, business agent of the union.

Mrs. Raymond Robins led the members of the Women's Trade Union League.

"It was a magnificent showing. I am proud of my sex," said Mrs. Harrison after the review.

Mayor Harrison went more into details.

"It has shown what kind of people live in Chicago," he said. "Everything went off

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PHILADELPHIA WOMEN IN BRILLIANT PARADE MAKE PLEA FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE

like clockwork. There wasn't a hitch any place. Chicago crowds are the easiest in the world to handle. They never become rowdy or hard to manage.

"It was a splendid parade."

Chicago wasn't the only place where perfect order reigned. The Philadelphia North American said:

The parade was unmarred by either accident or incident, that was detrimental to its effect. Thanks to the efficient policing of of the line of march, to the courtesy of the populace and the general support of the administration, it reflects credit not only upon the women who had enough sturdiness and courage of their convictions to march in line, but to the entire city.

The history of the New York street demonstration, when the women were jeered and hooted, and the scandal which attached to the Washington parade on the day prior to President Wilson's inauguration, had no echo in the Philadelphia procession.

It was estimated that 5,000 women and upward of 200 men marched to demonstrate the strength of the suffrage movement and to signify their desire for the passage of amendments to the state and national constitutions, giving the right of the ballot to women.

Old women of 70 and 80 years, who saw the dawn of the "woman's rights movement," and who expect to see before they die its consummation in the freedom of their sex, rode in automobiles at the end of the procession.

Prominent among these older women was one to whom all reverence was paid. This was Mrs. Charlotte Pierce, the sole survivor of that gallant band of women who, in 1848, met in Seneca Falls, New York, and formed the first suffrage association in the world. Riding with Mrs. Pierce was another suffrage pioneer, Miss Annie Heacock, sister of State Senator Heacock of Pennsylvania. Both of these splendid pioneers wore the colors of the Congressional Union. Other prominent women in the Congressional Union Section were Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, her mother, Mrs. Henry K. Kelly, her sister, Mrs. R. R. P. Bradford, head of the Lighthouse Settlement, two other sisters, a son and a daughter; Mrs. Lucretia M. B. Mitchell, of the Board of the Philadelphia branch of the Congressional Union; Miss Harriet Dulles, vice chairman of the Philadelphia branch; Mrs. Charles Z. Klauder, Miss Mary A. Burnham, Mrs. Greenough and Miss Mary H. Ingham. Miss Fanny Travis Cochran was color bearer for the Congressional Union section of the parade. A large mass meeting in Washington Square was addressed by Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale and others. The Congressional Union held three large street meetings which were addressed by Miss Emily Perry, Rheta Childe Dorr and Mrs. Marie MacDonald, wife of a former editor of the New York Call. At each of these the Bristow-Mondell resolution was endorsed with great enthusiasm. Prominent among those who listened at the evening meeting was Senator Penrose, who remained to the last.

Boston's parade was a record-breaking performance. Nine thousand marchers stepped out promptly when the bugle blew at five o'clock, and when the last of the line passed the reviewing stand at the State House, before Governor Walsh and his staff the moon was high in the heavens. Long as was the procession the enormous crowd, between two and three hundred thousand persons, remained until the last. It was a most enthusiastic crowd, and cheers and applause marked the progress of the march. Said the Boston Journal:

By strength of numbers, by earnestness, by flaunting banners of yellow proclaiming their motto to all who could read, "Votes for women"; by great floats of wonderful decoration, by appeal to a sense of justice and right, division after division came down Beacon street, past the Governor at the State House, on down School street, past Mayor Curley in front of City Hall, down Washington street to Eliot street, around Park square and thence to Tremont and made its plea for equality for women and equal suffrage in 1915.

It was in front of the State House that the marchers appeared at their best.

Coming up the long hill, each line and each division straightened and prepared itself to pass with honor before the Governor. And it seemed as though the very capitol and all about shouted out encouragement to the marchers. The yellow color of the suffragist and the suffrage cause shone resplendent above everything else.

Two very distinguished English women who marched in the Boston procession were

Continued on Page 5

Over Half of the People in Washington
EAT CORBY'S BREAD--WHY?

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Vol. II MAY 9. 1914. No. 19

The Suffragist

Weekly paper of the

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1420 F STREET N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Domestic $1.00
Foreign $1.50
Single Copies ..... 5 cents

Checks, drafts and postoffice orders should be made payable to The Treasurer of the Congressional Union

Columbian Printing Co., Inc., Washington

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER 130, AND HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER 1, Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

Introduced:
In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.
In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:
In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.
In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:
In the Senate: June 13, 1913, favorable report.

Discussed:
In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.
September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demands immediate action.
On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.
Made unfinished business, March 2, 1914. Debated almost continuously until March 19th.

Voted Upon:
In the Senate: March 19, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed.

Reintroduced:
In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow, of Kansas.

Reported:
In the Senate: April 7, favorable report.

Present Status:
In the Senate: On Calendar of Senate.
In the House: Before the Judiciary Committee.

TO THE CONGRESS.

We are aware that you, gentlemen of the Congress, are too much absorbed in affairs which directly affect business, foreign relations, financial reforms, and other matters which you believe to be of paramount importance, to concern yourself greatly with activities of women. But, since you read the daily newspapers, you cannot escape the knowledge that on Saturday, May 2d, a woman suffrage demonstration was made in more than one thousand cities and towns, in every State in the Union, from the eastern to the western ocean. By hundreds of thousands, women left their homes, making a sacrifice of that privacy which is dear to the average woman, in order to publish to the world their deep desire for the immediate enfranchisement of all American women. By millions the people, men and women, of every State and every city, town and countryside, turned out to witness the demonstrations, to encourage and applaud the speeches, and to vote aye to the resolutions. For, gentlemen of the Congress, this great, nation-wide demonstration, by far the largest ever held in behalf of any reform, was no mere suffrage celebration, no showing of numbers, no exhibition of eloquence. The demonstration had a definite object, the whole thing was a direct address to you, a demand on you from the men and women of America. In one form or another the resolution passed with acclaim at the close of every meeting called upon Congress to act immediately in securing an amendment to the Federal Constitution giving women the right to vote, on equal terms with men.

This is not the first time we have addressed you in this important matter. For more than forty years the suffragists have gone to the Capitol and urged upon you the necessity of Federal action in behalf of woman suffrage. Since January, 1912, there has existed in Washington a committee, backed by a strong organization, The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, to secure immediate action on a federal amendment. Through the persistent work of suffragists a suffrage bill was introduced into the two houses of Congress. In the upper house it was discussed at great length and finally brought a vote. Failing of the requisite two-thirds majority, the bill was lost. It was immediately reintroduced and is now on the Senate Calendar. This week the bill was unexpectedly placed on the calendar of the lower house.

In behalf of this bill we have sent six deputations to the President, and two to the Congress, and have held at Washington, in its support, one of the largest suffrage processions ever organized in this country. We have at various times, addressed the committees in charge of the measure. There is no more that need be said on the subject. You are fully informed as to the merits of the bill. In fact, we may claim, that of all the measures which you have been called upon to consider, there is none of which you have had so much information, so much clear data, so much indisputable evidence. We do not seek to disparage those experts who have advised you concerning the tariff, the currency, the canal tolls and the Mexican question, but we confidently claim that in no case has the problem been presented to you as exhaustively as has the question of the enfranchisement of women.

There remains only to demonstrate to you that behind our movement is the solid backing of the intelligent, fair-minded, law-abiding, progressive American people, both men and women. We demonstrated that to the world on May 2d. And now, today, one week later, we bring that knowledge to you. From every Congressional District in the United States a delegate has come to Washington bearing a copy of the resolution to be presented to the Congressman representing that district, and to the Senators representing the State. The resolution, which each of you will receive, was passed by your constituents, men and women, and it demands of you that you act, immediately, to secure the passage of the bill now before Congress, enfranchising women. It calls upon both Senate and House to vote upon the measure favorably. This is what the people of the United States, in overwhelming numbers, demand. What will be your answer?

We have organized the people of the United States in one great, last peaceable demonstration in behalf of this reform of the electorate. Gentlemen of the Congress, it must be plain to you that we shall not be satisfied with anything except an immediate response from you. If you do not give that response you cannot expect us to cease our efforts. What shall we have to do next?

THE TWO AMENDMENTS.

We desire to call your attention, gentlemen of the Congress, to a very important fact. The nation-wide demonstration and the demonstraton in Washington today were organized for the specific purpose of demanding action on the Bristow-Mondell resolution. Nothing else was in the minds of the leaders of the Congressional Union who sent their representatives into practically every State in the Union to organize the demonstration; nothing else underlay the intention of the women of the country when they called their forces together in each community.

There are, as you know, two measures before Congress dealing with the question. Either or both could be discussed and voted upon before the close of this session. We wish to impress upon you that however desirable might be considered a constitutional amendment providing for a national initiative for woman suffrage —a referendum for suffrage is already provided for in every State except Delaware,— such an amendment would not satisfy the demand of suffragists. The whole intention of the nation-wide demonstration was for that and that alone. And since only the Bristow-Mondell amendment is designed to bring about the realization of full suffrage for women as quickly as a federal amendment can be secured, this is the measure which the men and women of the country have asked you to pass upon. We submit the demand to you and ask that you answer it before the close of the present session.

THE GREATEST SUFFRAGE DAY

Continued from Page 3

Mrs. George Bernard Shaw, wife of the famous playwright, and Miss Lena Ashwell, celebrated as an emotional actress. A prominent figure in the parade was Miss Margaret Foley, perhaps the best suffrage stump speaker in the country. Miss Foley rode in an open motor car carrying a paper red rose, the size of a very large cabbage. A big placard explained that "The Rose Stands for Chivalry. We Want Justice." Through the courtesy of the Journal we publish a photograph of this gem of the Boston parade. The meeting after the procession in Tremont Temple was packed to the doors. Among the speakers were Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of Ohio, the Hon. Samuel W. McCall, Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott and State Auditor Frank H. Pope. Mrs. Theresa Crowley put the resolution.

New York State celebrated the day in more than sixty towns and cities. In place of the suffrage parade, which has been held several years in succession, New York City held what the Sun described as "innumerable open-air meetings." All day the great city rocked in the enthusiasm of flying motor cars, decorated with suffrage colors, blaring bands, flying banners and eloquent oratory. The day was glorious. Said the New York Sun:

Even the weather man wore a "Votes for Women" badge yesterday, and he hung out yellow streamers of sunlight that attracted people to Fifth Avenue and the parks by thousands.

The fifty-one cars of the Woman's Political Union, each bearing its purple, white and green banner and number of an Assembly district, went to Washington square at 12:30, where they were joined by fifty yellow cars from the Woman Suffrage party and the New York State Association, six draped in the blue of the Equal Franchise, two from Mrs. Belmont's Political Equality Association and one each from the Men's League and the William Lloyd Garrison Association.

About 100 motor cars went up together and were greeted with enthusiasm by the crowds. The Men's League went back to the business district, the Equal Franchise Society dropped out at Madison Square, the Woman Suffrage party and the State association divided at the Plaza, Columbus circle and Rutgers Square, the Political Equality Association went to Grant's Tomb, and the Woman's Political Union, for the first time, had the use of the Mall in Central Park.

At the meeting of the Women's Political Union on Central Park Mall Mrs. William Kent, wife of the California Congressman, spoke, with Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., and Miss Elizabeth Cook. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont was prominent among the leaders at the meeting of the same association at Grant's Tomb, on Riverside Drive, Miss Lucy Burns, Miss Maude Malone and Charles Edward Russell being among the speakers. Inez Milholland Boissevain answered questions. At the great Carnegie Hall meeting in the evening Miss Burns, Miss Alice Paul, Dr. Katherin Bement Davis, Mrs. Nora Blatch DeForest, Miss Caroline Lexow and others spoke, and Mayor Mitchell made an address of welcome. Mrs. Stanton Blatch presided.

Buffalo was another New York town that celebrated with great enthusiasm, meeting in Niagara Square at noon to listen to eloquent speeches from Mrs. Frank Shuler, leader of the Eighth Campaign District of the New York Campaign Committee; G. Barrett Rich, Jr., Parton Swift, and Mrs. Joseph Gavit, former corresponding secretary of the State Association.

New Jersey carried out its promise of a state-wide rally. Practically every county seat in the State and in all the more important towns observed the day. Mass meetings were addressed by Senator Clapp in Plainfield; by Fola La Follette in Montclair; Mrs. Desha Breckenridge at Paterson; Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, daughter of Julia Ward Howe in Bayonne. Elizabeth held a meeting in the afternoon and a ball at the Town and Country Club in the evening. Montclair also held two meetings. Jersey City held a band concert with several fine speeches from the band stand in West Side Park, and another meeting in the evening. Merchantville, Moorestown, Madison and New Brunswick formed another group of towns where successful rallies were held. Down in the Southern end of the State the Suffrage League of Cape May organized an automobile parade from Cape May to Wildwood, where a mass meeting was held. At several points in New Jersey prize essays of high school girls were features of the meeting. At Plainfield the women edited the day's issue of the Daily Press, Mrs. E. F. Feickert, president of the State Association acting as managing editor. A mass meeting was held in the evening. The day was observed in Newark by meetings held all through the afternoon and evening. Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle, president of the Women's Political Union, opened the exercises of the day.

The Wilmington procession was the first big suffrage demonstration ever held in the State of Delaware, and was a huge success. Led by Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Delaware chairman of the Congressional Union, who was supported by Mrs. Mary Slaughter, representing Kent County, and Miss Miriam Gray, of Sussex County, each carrying yellow banners, the procession marched from the railway station to the Court House lawn. Here Mrs. Hilles introduced Senator Shafroth of Colorado and Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs, of the Congressional Union, who made vigorous speeches. The main streets of the city were beautifully decorated with suffrage colors.

Miss Margaret Foley, the Stalwart of the Massachusetts Suffrage Party, Burlesquing the Rose of the "Antis" for the Edification of the Suffrage Paraders May 2nd. Miss Foley carried a Giant Rose, while the Placard at the Rear of her Auto Speaks for Itself

From all over New England have come reports of the immense success of the May day demonstrations. In Haverhill, Mass., Mrs. Claiborne Catlin of Baltimore, addressed an open-air meeting from horseback in the public square, after which the resolution was acclaimed. In Manchester, N. H., an automobile parade was followed by a stirring mass meeting in the Y. M. C. A. hall. An automobile parade to Congress Square was held in Portland, Maine, after which there was speaking from an automobile. Hartford, Conn., had one of the finest parades in the country, and an immense crowd turned out to see it. Said the Hartford Courant, a violently opposed paper: "The fondest hopes of the organizers of the suffragists were realized. The parade was large, well-costumed, and orderly. The weather was perfect. No hostile demon-

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DIRECTION TO MARCHERS.

We hope that you have read carefully all that has been published concerning the demonstration to be held today. You will then be aware that the demonstration begins with a meeting at the Belasco Theater, Lafayette Square, at half past twelve o'clock. Tickets, from twenty-five cents to one dollar, may be obtained at the Headquarters of the Congressional Union, 1420 F Street N. W., or at the box office of the theater. The speakers will be Miss Lucy Burns, Mrs. Donald Hooker and Miss Caroline Lexow.

Immediately after the meeting, which will close promptly at one forty-five, the procession will form, and will march up Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol. The chorus and the rest of the pageant will ascend the steps of the Capitol and will form an avenue through which the delegates will pass to present the resolutions to the Congressmen. The rest of the procession will remain on the plaza, joining in the chorus, but not entering the building until after the doors have closed on the delegates. The procession will then break up and individuals may go into the Capitol if they choose.

The committee hopes that the marchers have complied with directions and have worn short skirts, wide enough to allow of free walking. We hope that you have worn a white gown and a small hat, but even if you have not we welcome you to the procession. It is highly desirable that you wear regalia, which will be supplied you by any of the marshals, at the low cost of fifty cents. Small flags in the colors of the Congressional, purple, white and gold, are also for sale at ten cents. It will greatly add to the beauty and impressiveness of the scene if every marcher carries a flag.

Please read the order of the line of march, and find out the exact spot where your delegation forms. Please be prompt in finding your place. If everyone is in place at two o'clock there will be no wearisome waiting, no delay in starting the procession.

LINE OF MARCH

Executive Avenue East.

Grand Marshal and Aides.
Color Bearer.
Chorus.
Children.

Pennsylvania Avenue Between Madison Place and Jackson Place.

Color Bearer.
Homemakers.
Secretaries.
Stenographers.
Farmers.
Laundresses.
Saleswomen.
Printers.
Paper Box Makers.
Waitresses.
Sewing Women.
Department Clerks.
Milliners.
Storekeepers.
Dressmakers.
Artists.
Actresses.
Writers.

Jackson Place.

Color Bearer.
College Women.
Doctors.
Lawyers.
Teachers.
Domestic Science Teachers.
Kindergartners.
Clergy.
Osteopaths.
Dentists.
Nurses.
Librarians.
Journalists.

Connecticut Avenue between H and I Sts.

Color Bearer.
Social Workers.
Friends.
Clubwomen.

THE MARCH OF THE WOMEN.

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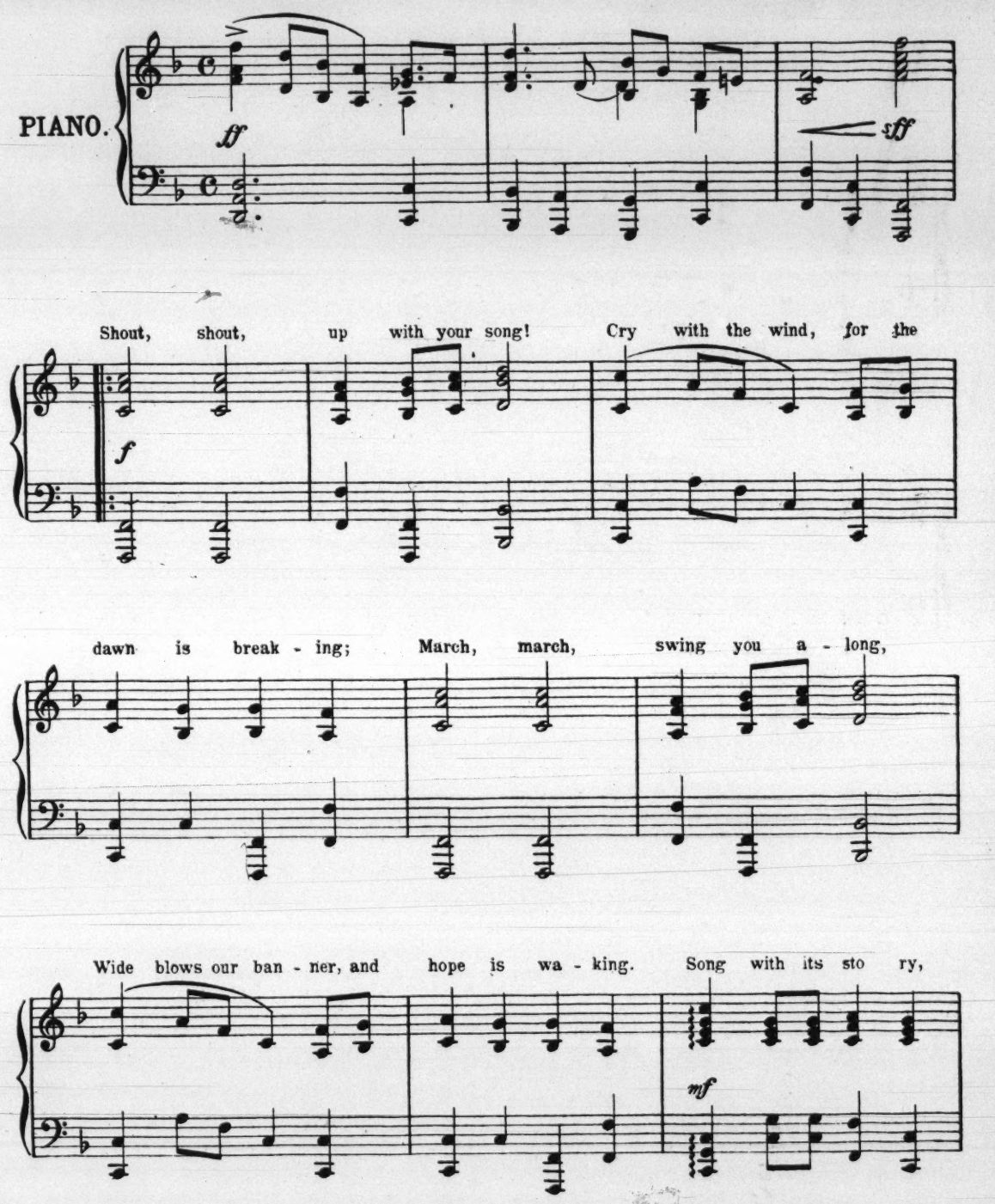

PIANO.
ff
sff
Shout, shout, up with your song! Cry with the wind, for the
f
dawn is break - ing; March, march, swing you a - long,
Wide blows our ban - ner, and hope is wa - king. Song with its sto ry,
mf

W. C. T. U.
Women's Relief Corps.
Army and Navy.
Taxpayers.
National Congressional Committee.
Political Section:
Democrats.
Progressives.
Republicans.
Socialists.
Men's League.
Foreigners.

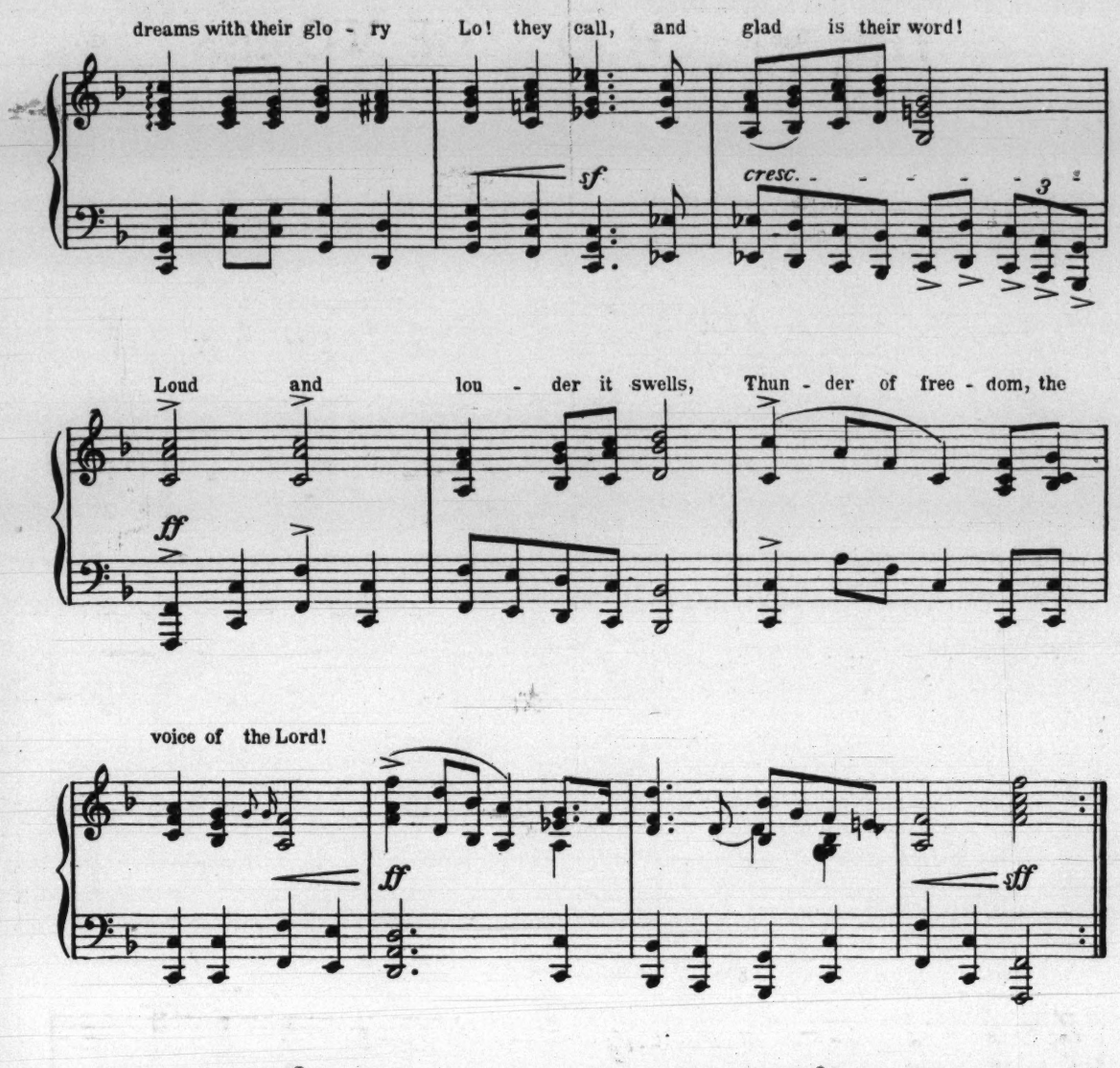
Lafayette Park - Between Jackson Statue and Corner Pennsylvania Avenue and Madison Place.

Color Bearer.
States (free):
Wyoming.
Colorado.
Idaho.
Utah.
Washington.
California.
Arizona.
Kansas.
Oregon.
Illinois.
Alaska.

Madison Place.

Color Bearer.
States (campaign):
Montana.
Nevada.
North Dakota.
South Dakota.
Nebraska.
Ohio.
Missouri.
New Jersey.
New York.
Pennsylvania.
Iowa.

Vermont Avenue from H to I St.

Color Bearer.
States (unfree):
Alabama.
Connecticut.
Delaware.
District of Columbia.
Florida.
Georgia.
Indiana.
Kentucky.
Louisiana.
Maine.

dreams with their glo - ry
Lo! they call, and glad is their word!
sf
cresc.
Loud and lou - der it swells, Thun - der of free - dom, the
ff
voice of the Lord!
ff
sff

2.

Long, long—we in the past
Cowered in dread from the light of heaven,
Strong, strong—stand we at last,
Fearless in faith and with sight new-given.
Strength with its beauty, Life with its duty,
(Hear the voice, oh hear and obey!)
These, these—beckon us on!
Open your eyes to the blaze of day.

3.

Comrades—ye who have dared
First in the battle to strive and sorrow!
Scorned, spurned—nought have ye cared,
Raising your eyes to a wider morrow.
Ways that are weary, days that are dreary,
Toil and pain by faith ye have borne;
Hail, hail—victors ye stand,
Wearing the wreath that the brave have worn!

4.

Life, strife—these two are one,
Naught can ye win but by faith and daring.
On, on—that ye have done
But for the work of to-day preparing.
Firm in reliance, laugh a defiance,
(Laugh in hope, for sure is the end)
March, march—many as one,
Shoulder to shoulder and friend to friend.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE.

The sales of The Suffragist at May 2d demonstrations in cities all over the country were most gratifying. As far as the reports have come in every single copy ordered was disposed of, and many new subscriptions have been received. As we go to press on Tuesday morning, it is too soon for many of the friends who are undertaking to get at least two new subscribers to report progress this week. The full list will be given in our next issue. Today we want to impress on the thousands of suffragists who are in Washington to participate in the procession to the Capitol, the urgent need of getting the paper into the hands of every Congressman. Make it your duty to find out if your Congressman is a subscriber. If he is not make a point of subscribing for him. Your name will appear in the list, and your representative will see it. All the Congressmen from Pennsylvania and from Rhode Island have been subscribed for. Many other Senators and Representatives have had their names placed on the subscription list by women constituents. We make an earnest appeal for all the other Senators and Representatives. They need The Suffragist badly. Their speeches show that they do not understand politics from the women's point of view. President Wilson should by all means receive the paper. What New Jersey woman will subscribe for the President? Every member of the Cabinet needs The Suffragist, especially the Secretaries of War and the Navy. We call upon the women to send the paper to every member of the Administration and of Congress.

Brief as has been the time since we made our first appeal, some response has already been made.

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THE GREATEST SUFFRAGE DAY

Concluded from Page 5

strations were made by the big crowds that lined the streets, who indeed, seemed favorably impressed by the demonstration."

St. Louis, Mo., held its first big suffrage demonstration, in the form of an automobile parade, with speeches from several points along the way. Throngs of cheering men and women made it evident that whatever opposition suffrage once had to meet in St. Louis has now vanished. Many other southern cities celebrated the day. At Parkersburg, W. Va., Miss Doris Stevens, of the Congressional Union, spoke to a crowd of 1,400, the capacity of the opera house, and the resolution was carried with a shout of enthusiasm. Atlanta, Georgia, reports a glorious demonstration. Easton, Maryland, held a large outdoor meeting, addressed by Dr. Cora King of Washington State. A fine meeting at Westminster, Carroll County, was addressed by Mrs. Mary Kealty Claggett, of the Union.

Baltimore held an all-day suffrage rally. Beginning early in the morning about seventy-five members of the Just Government League started out to sell suffrage pencils for five cents apiece, or more if the buyer felt like contributing more generously to the suffrage cause. Something like 12,000 pencils were sold in the course of the day, from stalls in the markets, in hotel and theater lobbies and in several big office buildings. At noon the Equal Franchise League and the State Franchise League held a meeting at the Arundel Club, where State Senator William J. Ogden made the address of the day. Mrs. William J. Browne, President of the State Equal Franchise League, presided and Mrs. Charles E. Ellicott read the resolution calling upon Congress to pass the Bristow-Mondell amendment. At five o'clock the Maryland Woman Suffrage Association held a large open-air meeting and a parade. At eight o'clock in the evening the Just Government League held a large mass meeting at Liberty and Lexington Streets, Mrs. Donald B. Hooker presiding. The speakers were Miss Agnes Wilson, Mrs. Edna S. Latimer, Miss M. S. Hanaw, Dr. Nellie V. Mark and Dr. Florence Sabin. The Bristow-Mondell resolution was passed with great enthusiasm.

Minneapolis had a parade more than a mile in length, in which the St. Paul suffragists joined after their own demonstration had been made. Superior, which is a veritable stronghold of suffrage, had a big meeting.

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